

## California Medical Association

GRANVILLE MacGOWAN, M. D., Los Angeles...President  
 EDWARD N. EWER, M. D., Oakland.....President-elect  
 EMMA W. POPE, M. D., San Francisco.....  
 .....Secretary and Associate Editor for California

### MEMBERSHIP DUES

The membership assessment of the California Medical Association and of your County Society is now due and payable. Delinquency is as of March 1. Non-payment after that date debars a member from participation in the state program, from holding office, and from the receipt of CALIFORNIA AND WESTERN MEDICINE until reinstatement. Many members carelessly let their membership lapse and, upon reinstatement, write for the omitted numbers of CALIFORNIA AND WESTERN MEDICINE. In very few instances has the secretary's office been able to comply with such request.

The California Medical Association dues for 1925 were fixed at \$10. The prompt payment of this sum, together with your county assessment will obviate later grief.

### 1925 SESSION C. M. A.

*Reservations*—Reservations for the 1925 session will be handled by the Yosemite National Park Company direct, and will be opened as of March 1. For the information of those who have not attended a Yosemite meeting, Yosemite Lodge will be convention headquarters.

Various kinds of accommodations are available. Rooms in the Sentinel Hotel and also detached redwood cottages with bath, both in conjunction with meals in the main dining-room, can be had on the American plan at the rate of \$8.50 per day. Redwood cabins and rooms in the Sentinel Hotel without bath, and with meals in the main dining-room are furnished at \$6 per day. Canvas cabins without bath are \$2 per day. Meals in the cafeteria average about \$2 a day. It is obvious that the cost of attendance on the convention may range between \$4 and \$8.50 per day.

When a reservation is made with the Yosemite National Park Company, the applicant is sent a questionnaire, asking for definite instruction as to the kind and cost of room desired, the duration of his stay, the date of arrival and the number in his party, and the route by which he expects to reach the valley.

This office would appreciate a full and prompt reply to this questionnaire, as from it our registration cards will be made out. Each member will be indexed by his county and name before his arrival, and the tiresome and annoying delays incident to the usual registration obviated. The registration desk will be at the extreme left-hand of the main porch of Yosemite Lodge. Every member should report there immediately on arrival. The number of his assigned room and his ticket to the dining-room or cafeteria will be furnished him at that desk. His luggage is in the baggage room immediately adjoining

the registration desk, and boys will be on hand to show him to his assigned quarters.

*Program*—Section officers report active progress on the meeting program. On February 15, the program closes. All members who desire to present papers should secure a place on the program before that date.



**THEODORE RETHERS**  
1867-1924

The death of Doctor Theodore Rethers recently is a distinct loss to the medical profession of San Francisco and California. His passing is a greater loss to his many friends and patients whom he served so skilfully during his lifetime.

Doctor Rethers was a man of exceptional scientific and mental attainments which, combined with his great simplicity and sympathetic friendship, made him a most human doctor and loyal friend. His skill as a surgeon is known to the physicians, and needs no added tribute at this time.

The funeral was a notable outpouring of all classes of people, and the eulogy pronounced by his lifelong friend, Monsignor Joseph Gleason of Palo Alto, was one of the most eloquent tributes ever heard by the friends of Doctor Rethers and the professional men who attended the obsequies.

Doctor Rethers was born in San Francisco June 28, 1867. After attending the public schools he went to the University of California, leaving there in 1885 to study medicine in Germany. He obtained his degree magna cum laude in the University of Berlin.

Returning to San Francisco in 1892, he began the practice of his profession. In the following year he was appointed a member of the San Francisco Insanity Commission, a position which he retained for thirty-one years.

In 1898 he went with the First California Volunteers

as regimental surgeon to the Philippines, remaining with the Army until the end of the Spanish War. Later on, during the administration of Governor Johnson, he was appointed surgeon-general of the National Guard of California.

For the past fifteen years, Doctor Rethers was surgeon-in-chief of St. Mary's Hospital of San Francisco. It is said of Doctor Rethers by Doctor John Gallwey and others that, more than any other doctor and surgeon, Rethers gave assistance, advice and professional help to the younger members of the profession.

In 1896 the Doctor married Annie O'Kane, the daughter of a pioneer San Franciscan. He is survived by his widow and six sons—Theodore, Frank, Harry, Edward, Charles and Robert, and a brother, Colonel H. F. Rethers, U. S. A.

EULOGY PRONOUNCED AT THE FUNERAL SERVICES BY  
MONSIGNOR JOSEPH GLEASON

"We are assembled to do honor to the memory of Dr. Theodore Rethers, a public-spirited citizen, a true friend, a devoted father of his family, a veteran surgeon of the Spanish-American War, a recognized leader of the medical profession in California. His life was an inspiration to us all. It was my privilege to know Dr. Rethers from childhood. From his earliest days he had the faculty of making friends and holding them. He never from his youth took up a problem that he would not see through to the finish, and this characteristic of work and thoroughness characterized his entire career. He was noted for this during his university course and his professional studies in Europe. When, therefore, after his return to California, he began his career as a young doctor, it took but a very short time for him to obtain recognition. By unremitting study he kept abreast of scientific advances and he was accorded a position of leadership, particularly from the members of his own profession.

"He was a man, however, who had not merely the technical knowledge and skill of the accomplished physician and surgeon, but he had with it that Christian character which always ennobles the physician. I never met a man who had a higher regard, not for the mere dignity, but for the actual sanctity of his profession. There are two great mysteries of human life, our entrance into and our exit from the world. At these the physician presides. He welcomes the new born babe, he bids Godspeed to the dying. It is a very easy thing for a physician to become so familiar with the technique of his profession in handling the human body to forget that that human body is the temple of God. The physician and surgeon who forgets this, and callously ignores the divine mystery of life, is very liable to become little more than a cold blooded mechanic or an artistic carver. The real inspiration of the physician and surgeon's professional life is the recognition of the fact that he is handling the work of God. Dr. Rethers never allowed his skill as a surgeon or his long practice in his profession to breed that familiarity which fathers contempt. And the reason of it was that Dr. Rethers was a man of faith—he believed in God—and that faith guarded him and guided him. This may explain to a certain extent the remarkable trust that his patients always had in him. He was their friend. Rich or poor, black or white, there was no distinction, every man who ever was his patient remained his friend. He was devotion itself in his attendance. The relation between the physician and his patient is very parallel to the relation between the priest and the penitent who comes to confession. Both priest and physician are custodians of the secrets of the soul. They must have the faculty of inspiring confidence and they become confidants whose sacred trust can never be broken. On this account the role of physician was to Theodore Rethers almost sacramental in its sanctity.

The physician and surgeon are supposed to lead a life of self-sacrifice. He actually did live that life of self-sacrifice. There was no doctor who more heartily abhorred the necessity of a monetary compensation for his services. From my own personal knowledge he had a large clientele from whom he could never receive any returns.

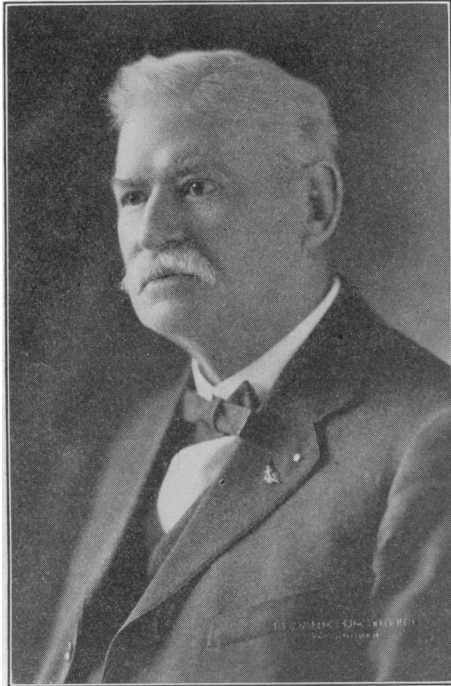
Dr. Rethers was endowed with the sense of humor. There is no question but that this is a real gift from

God. The man who can laugh will find it a very easy matter to save his soul. There was a merry twinkle in the eye of Dr. Rethers that spoke the joy of his soul and kept his friends in good humor. It was a tonic to his patients. It served to bridge him over two or three severe crises in his own life for it was not all smooth sailing in the long years of his professional career and when difficulties did come, his faith in God and his sense of humor saved the day for him.

"Privileged as I am today in speaking over Dr. Rethers, I am prompted to recall a little incident in the life of St. Paul that the ordinary reader might gloss over. St. Paul, convicted in Syria, appealed to the Supreme Court of the Roman Empire. When the time came he was shipped on a Roman transport and sent on to the Capital. Under the Roman law even an officer's wife could not go with him on the transport. There was only one allowed to accompany a prisoner and that was his personal slave. St. Luke, who wrote the third Gospel and who was the companion of St. Paul in his missionary journeys, was likewise a physician. He was devoted to St. Paul and when the Apostle was shipped on the transport, St. Luke, the physician, took advantage of the one loophole in the Roman law and signed up as the slave of St. Paul. It always comes before me as an example, not merely of personal fidelity, but of the devotion of the physician. That same St. Paul, when he wrote from his prison in Rome to his friends in Greece and Asia Minor, spoke of all his companions leaving him, one after the other. How human it is to read that little line of his where he says, 'they have all left me, all except Luke, my beloved physician.' This warm relationship between physician and patient was always the characteristic of Dr. Theodore Rethers.

"From childhood I knew him in the thoroughness of his study, and in the integrity of his character. It was my privilege years ago to officiate at the ceremony which united him and his bride. I have seen him develop, with the highest recognition in his profession, and I always found him the same—quiet, unassuming, good-humored, devoted and self-sacrificing. He lived and died a credit to the medical brotherhood of California. All of them will miss him, but he will be held in particularly grateful remembrance by the army of young physicians whom he guided and helped in the first difficult steps of their career. He was the friend of all, but especially of the young doctor.

"Gathered in this sacred edifice, please do not forget that Dr. Rethers was a sincere Christian believer. He understood and appreciated the Catholic philosophy of life and death. He would remind you, if he could speak from his casket today that we have come here not to honor him with empty words. He has finished his term of probation here in this world and the good God has beckoned him through the gate of death. At this solemn Sacrifice of the Mass, the holiest act of the Catholic religion, we are assembled for a nobler purpose and that is to say a prayer for the repose of his soul. Common ordinary decency develops charity in the heart of man. Like all decent men you feel that a man who will not reach out a sympathetic helping hand to one in distress is beneath contempt. And because we believe in giving a helping hand to the living, it is very easy to understand the Catholic practice of extending our charity beyond the grave and saying a prayer for the repose of the dead who can no longer help themselves. That is why we are here today. If it were simply a matter of doing civic honor to the memory of Theodore Rethers, a few words and a quartet in a public hall would cover the program. On the contrary, all of us are assembled today as friends of the dead doctor for the specific purpose of doing for him, what he, as a Christian believer, would do for you if one of you lay in that casket today. No matter what might be your religious belief, he would give you the best that his Catholic religion afforded him under the circumstances, namely, a prayer for the repose of your soul. That is what I ask of you now. Unite with me in saying within your hearts these words: 'Forgive him, Oh Lord, for any mistakes he may have made. He was human but he was thy faithful servant. Remember his good deeds and blot out the chance error. Eternal rest grant unto him, Oh Lord, and let perpetual light shine upon him.'"



**LUTHER MILTON POWERS, M. D.**  
1853-1924

Doctor Luther Milton Powers, for thirty-two years Health Commissioner of Los Angeles, died October 31, 1924.

He was born in New Hanover County, N. C., April 5, 1853, attended Wake Forest College, North Carolina, and was graduated from Washington University School of Medicine in 1877. After post-graduate study at Bellevue and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, he practiced medicine at Plymouth, N. C., until 1886. Then, after a year in Nebraska, he came to Los Angeles. Doctor Powers is survived by his widow, Mary R. Powers, two daughters, Mrs. Anne Powers Keller, Miss Lucy Powers, a son, William, and a grandson, Milton Powers Keller.

When the history of the last three decades of Los Angeles is written by impartial observers, the work of Luther M. Powers will be so outstanding that he may be easily awarded the honor of being our most useful citizen. In the delirium of his last hour he called upon those about him to save the children from diphtheria, showing that the "ruling passion is strong in death."

WILLIAM DUFFIELD.

**Los Angeles County Medical Association Honors Doctor Powers' Memory**—WHEREAS, The death of Doctor Luther Milton Powers, Health Commissioner of Los Angeles for almost a third of a century, should cause, and does cause, this society and our profession to pause and meditate upon the work of a most useful citizen and physician, and to honor his work and the good name he has left among us.

The study of the life of Doctor Powers is a study of the evolution of modern scientific sanitary medicine, for his connection with the Los Angeles Health Department goes back to the time when that which is now considered basic in public health work was in its beginning. Through study, travel, and association with leaders in the thought of the time, he became an authority in sanitation and public health. He built our health department from a service of two men to a great department with sixteen divisions employing several hundred men and women in its various activities.

He was in advance of his day in organizing a bacteriological service, and he was one of the real pioneers in the crusade for pure milk and in the establishment of milk commissions. The remarkable working efficiency of the department was demonstrated just at the time of Dr. Powers' death by the instant recognition of pneumonic plague and its annihilation within ten days of the onset.

No more efficient public health service was ever given in a grave emergency at any place.

Dr. Powers was past president of the Los Angeles County Medical Association. He served on the Board of Councillors for many terms, where his service was most valuable, because of his wide acquaintance and good judgment. His whole life and work were in and for organized medicine, and no man ever served the profession and the public more faithfully, more loyally, nor more unselfishly.

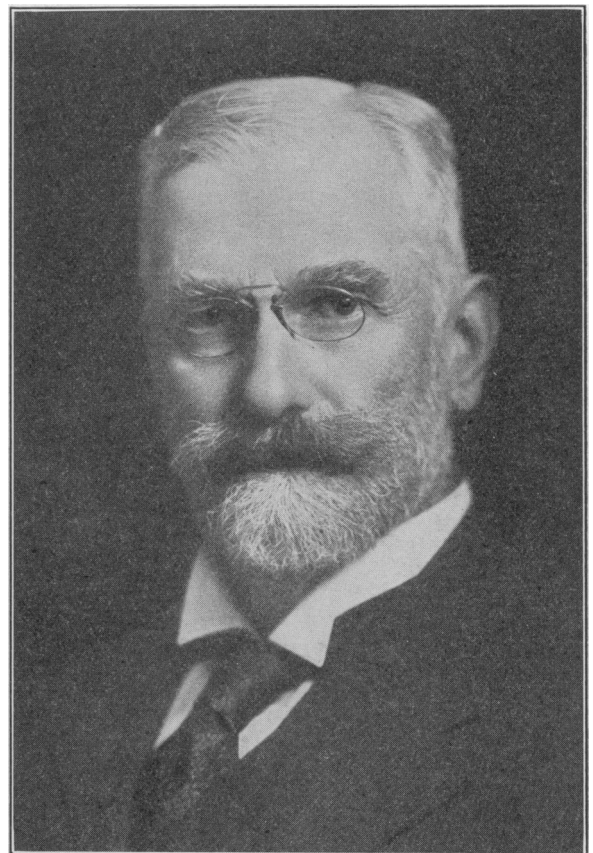
In view of the great service rendered to mankind by Luther Milton Powers, it is hereby

RESOLVED, That a tablet of bronze be placed in a conspicuous place in the County Medical Building, recording the distinction of his service and the high esteem in which his name is held.

RESOLVED, That one scientific program, devoted to public health and sanitation, be given each year in memory of Doctor Luther M. Powers and Doctor Stanley P. Black, two outstanding pioneers in public health medicine.

RESOLVED, That the sympathy of this society, with the expression of our highest esteem, be extended to the bereaved family of Doctor Powers.

F. C. E. MATTISON.  
ELMER R. PASCOE.  
WILLIAM DUFFIELD.



**FRIEDRICH FEHLEISEN, M. D.**  
1854-1924

(Eulogy by the San Francisco County Medical Society)

In Doctor Friedrich Fehleisen, the San Francisco County Medical Society has lost a member whose name is known wherever medicine is taught. His work will live after him, but so modest and devoid of pretentiousness was he that not many of his younger colleagues knew by name the upright and austere figure that used to sit at the back of the medical meeting room, quietly and attentively, often it seemed, pensively and reminiscently listening. Not many of the younger men to whom he listened knew that this was Fehleisen, the discoverer of the streptococcus of erysipelas. And as he would get up and stride solitarily and silently from the meeting, he

seemed to carry with him the shades of other hours—of V. Bergmann's clinic, of attendance upon emperors; and his mind to muse upon the vagaries of Fate and the determination of life by the whims of kings.

Friedrich Fehleisen was born on the 20th of April, 1854, in Reutlingen, Germany. His father was Doctor Friedrich Fehleisen. He studied at the Universities of Tübingen, Strassburg and Würzburg, and took his degree at Würzburg in 1877, with a dissertation "On a Case of Aphasia." For many years he was V. Bergmann's first assistant and head surgeon of the surgical clinic of the University of Berlin. He left Germany in 1895, taught for a short time at Washington University, but soon followed an invitation of Doctor Vowinckel of the California Women's Hospital to visit him. He remained to make San Francisco his home, and succeeded Doctor John F. Morse as chief surgeon to the German (now the Franklin) Hospital in the same year—1895.

Fehleisen married Fraülein Marie Herdtmann in 1890. He leaves two children. His wife was one of two German nursing sisters chosen by the Empress Frederick to learn English nursing under Florence Nightingale. She returned to V. Bergmann's clinic after a course at St. Thomas' Hospital in London. Finding it difficult to get volunteers for the diphtheria ward, she volunteered for this duty herself, and there first met Fehleisen.

Fehleisen died suddenly on the 28th of August, 1924, of heart disease.

His fame will rest on his discovery of the germ of erysipelas; he also made pioneer research into the influence of streptococcic infection on malignant tumors.

Germany was unfortunate to have lost this man, but we were the gainers. The memory of his person and the influence of his work, which fell at the beginning of the constructive period of San Francisco medicine, remain ours; and ours is the figure of this earnest, modest, and upright surgeon.

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#### OSWALD H. BECKMAN, M. D. 1851-1924

It is with great regret that we note the loss of one of our members, Dr. Oswald H. Beckman, who died at his home in Glendale, November 28.

For fifteen years he followed his vocation in Fort Bragg, Mendocino County, where he owned and managed Beckman's Sanatorium.

As secretary of the County Society, he devoted himself untiringly to its welfare and growth.

Always energetic in his efforts to uphold principle and justice, his loss will be felt in both County and State Society.

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#### JOSEPH WILLIAM JAMES 1876-1924

On Saturday, December 13, 1924, Doctor J. W. James was borne reverently to the grave by members of the profession, by whom he was so highly esteemed and for whose welfare he so valiantly labored.

The twenty years and more of his career as a physician and surgeon were terminated at the height of his usefulness and endeavor, but if estimates of a life are to be measured, not by the number of years lived, but by the amount of good accomplished, then Doctor James furnished an example which few can equal, none surpass. If one is required to give an epitaph adapted to his character and career, "I live to serve" would be most fitting. To him, medicine was truly an art as well as a profession, and his happy buoyant nature, coupled with an unusual sense of duty, enabled him to bring hope and cheer when physical means failed.

Born of sturdy Welsh-English parentage, he came to this country early in life and literally carved his own career. Circumstances compelled him to rely chiefly on himself for support in his education, but his will to succeed readily overcame all obstacles and brought out that determination of character, which, knowing the right,

fight to achieve and always wins. Of the great numbers who employed him, there were none but remained his friends, for it was easy to realize that he gave himself wholly and freely to his tasks, no matter how trivial.

That which was finest and best in life guided his every instinct and act, as the loadstone and the star. Art, music, literature and things refining and cultural, always engaged his interest and support. His abundant enthusiasm and energy carried him far and, in good measure, were contagious. Without his support, the splendid Sutter Hospital, recently erected and operating, could hardly have been carried through. In spite of the demands of a large and exacting practice, he saw the new institution



functioning chiefly through his own efforts. His name is indelibly linked with it.

As a citizen, Doctor James more than performed his part: serving faithfully and for many years on the local Board of Health and the State Board of Examiners; in civic matters, he gave freely of his purse and time; all movements seeking better hygiene, social or economic improvements, had his enthusiastic support and undivided attention.

Though he persistently sought to enlist in the late war, impairments caused the authorities to restrict or decline his services. All honor to those who exposed themselves in the front line, but the war could not have been won without the united support of those "behind the lines," and of these Doctor James led in examples of patriotism and successful endeavor.

Life has been likened to a beautiful mosaic, built up of a number of small stones or bits, each one representing a deed well done. The good deeds accomplished by Doctor James have aided, bit by bit, in making of his career the picture of a good life, long to be cherished and revered by his friends and associates. Wise counselor and esteemed friend, he "sought to prove all things and to hold that which was good."

S. E. SIMMONS, M. D.

### ALAMEDA COUNTY

**Alameda County Medical Association** (reported by Pauline S. Nusbaumer, secretary)—The program at the regular meeting of the Alameda County Medical Association held November 17 was devoted to a symposium on encephalitis lethargica. In his paper, "Epidemic Encephalitis from the Experimental Standpoint," William Lee Bender of San Francisco stated that recent investigations have established the presence of widespread spontaneous encephalitis in rabbits, throwing open to doubt results of previous experiments on the etiology of encephalitis in man. He and his co-workers have been able to immunize rabbits against experimental encephalitis, which offers a means of studying the relation of various strains of virus to each other. He further stated that no uniformly satisfactory treatment of epidemic encephalitis had been developed, that there is no specific therapy, and that it might prove possible to confer immunity to a man as well as to rabbits.

Albert H. Rowe, in his paper, "Clinical Aspects of Lethargic Encephalitis," went into the symptoms and physical findings in detail. The importance of following up cases of encephalitis was emphasized, since sequelae are apt to be accompanied by persistent mental irritation, insomnia, hallucination and, at times, neuritic pains in various parts of the body. In view of the severe sequelae and the progressiveness of the disease in such cases, any reports of successful treatment should be followed up. At this time protein injections, especially in the form of typhoid protein administered under the most careful supervision, seems to be of value. Reports of success with other forms of protein therapy, such as non-specific serum or milk injections, must be kept in mind.

Sydney K. Smith's paper, "Psychiatric Sequelae of Encephalitis Lethargica," included the consideration of the following points: 1. "Lethargic" encephalitis is a misnomer. 2. Encephalitis is a syndrome and not a disease entity. 3. The psychiatric sequelae may include behavior and character changes—adult and juvenile, manic or depressive episodes, emotional apathy and less often trend reactions. 4. Our knowledge of encephalitis is so recent that the ultimate psychiatric prognosis cannot properly be given. 5. Summary of series of seventeen cases.

The discussion of these papers was opened by R. T. Legge.

At the Fabiola Hospital staff meeting, R. L. Richards read a paper on "What We Think With," setting forth the development of the brain according to the different stages of growth.

A. H. Rowe gave a talk on the "Treatment of Asthma," disclosing new discoveries and noting the progress that has been made during the last four or five years.

Upon the retirement of Susan J. Fenton from the Fabiola staff, W. L. Bell said in part: "It is not necessary to say how faithful, honorable, and ethical Dr. Fenton has been during the long years of her service. She has given most generously of her time, her knowledge and her money. This fine gentle woman has been an honor to her profession and to this staff."

At the meeting of the Merrit Hospital staff on December 8, W. H. Barnes reported three fatal cases of infections with pyogenic staphylococci. Emphasis was placed on the importance of early recognition of the infection, absolute rest of patient and the infected part, proper elimination, and intelligent surgical intervention. Intravenous injections of gentian violet and mercurochrome failed to stop the advance of the infection in these cases.

A. C. Siefert spoke of his attendance at the annual meeting of the American Roentgen Ray Society at Swampscott, Mass., and his visits to the leading hospitals, both in the United States and Canada. The doctor saw much of interest, and found that each group of men had some special work in which they particularly excelled.



### FRESNO COUNTY

**Fresno County Medical Society** (reported by T. Floyd Bell, secretary)—A special meeting of the Fresno County Medical Society was held at the Hotel Fresno at luncheon on November 15.

Those present were: Aller, Bell, Couey, Cowan, Cross, Ellsworth, Goldberg, Jamgotchian, James, Kjaerbye, G. L. Long, Luckie, Madden, Manson, Mathewson, Miller,

Montgomery, Morgan, McPheeters, Pettis, Schottstaedt, Sciaroni, Staniford, Stein, Thompson, Tillman, Tobin, Tupper, Vandenburg, Wahrhaftig, J. R. Walker, G. W. Walker, and Willson.

Gavin J. Telfer, district health officer of the California State Board of Health, discussed plague. He went into the history of plague in the old world, and also in California, and said that the disease was endemic among animals all over California. The first case was discovered in this state in 1900, and there have been several outbreaks since. The squirrels in the region of San Francisco harbor the infection and transmit it to humans. In July, 1924, it was noted that the rats and squirrels in the region of San Luis Obispo were dying rapidly, and investigation showed that 20 per cent were infected with bacillus pestis. More recently there has developed an outbreak in Los Angeles, with the pneumonic form prevailing. He spoke briefly of the symptoms of both the pneumonic and bubonic types. The mortality is very high, being 90 per cent to 100 per cent, with the pneumonic form. Those who do recover do so after about ten days, but the convalescence is long and drawn out. The organism is easily stained and cultures are definite. Animal inoculation is the positive test.

Prevention of plague is the important means of attack on the disease. Attendants must be protected by mask and goggles, as well as the other ordinary means of protection. Vaccination and serum has no relation to the control of the disease. The main means of prevention is eradication of the rodents. The measures that should be used in Fresno are those used to eradicate the rodents. There should be no squirrels within ten miles of the city and a minimum of rats in the city. Make the city as rat-proof as possible; sanitary inspection and rat-killing by experienced men.

Cross moved, Luckie seconded, that the secretary be instructed to secure literature on plague for the library. Carried.

The regular meeting of the Fresno County Medical Society was held December 2 at the Hotel Fresno with dinner, this being a social meeting.

Members: Aller, Anderson, Barret, Bell, Broemser, Collins, Cross, Craycroft, Callaway, Dearborn, Goldberg, James, Jorgensen, Kjaerbye, Konigsmacher, Lamkin, Luckie, Madden, Manson, Mathewson, Miller, Montgomery, Mitchell, Morgan, Milholland, Pasley, Pettis, Pomeroy, Quimby, Schottstaedt, Sciaroni, Tillman, Tobin, Tupper, G. W. Walker, and Wilson.

Visitors: Dahlgren, Nider, Dow, and Mr. Ben Harrell.

Before being seated, Madden gave the following reading, in memory of the late A. B. McConnell.

"The shadows deepen and we set our faces toward the new year which time will soon usher in.

"The fading of the present year recalls to our minds the brother who answered the silent roll-call, and we pause.

"Let us turn to memory's storehouse and draw therefrom those fine fragments of recollection, the mere thought of which will supplant sorrow with joy.

"Let this be the occasion of a careful inventory of the past of the living, as well as a resumé of achievements of our dead in his earthly struggles, remembering always that the most endearing memorial we can erect will be a constant effort on our part to perpetuate by our faithful devotion to the principals of our profession those things that were dear to our departed brother.

"May he rest in peace."

The application for membership of O. P. Pisor of Monmouth was read.

The following officers were elected for next year: President, A. E. Anderson; first vice-president, W. G. Milholland; second vice-president, Charles A. James; secretary, T. Floyd Bell; assistant secretary, J. A. Montgomery; delegates, T. F. Madden, H. J. Craycroft; alternates, B. Lamkin, R. B. Tupper; board of governors, W. P. Miller.

Doctor Konigsmacher had arranged a very pleasing and entertaining musical program, which was presented.

W. W. Cross gave an illustrated lantern lecture on the "Sierra Nevada Mountains." He was raised in the shadow of these mountains and has spent a great deal of time studying them and enjoying their wonders. He told how mountains in general were formed and how the Sierras came into existence and how the ocean washed



their western shores. He then showed pictures of many interesting and beautiful places in this rugged range of mountains.

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### KERN COUNTY

**Kern County Medical Society** (reported by William H. Moore, secretary)—The regular meeting of the Kern County Medical Society was held at the Kern County General Hospital November 20, 1924, P. J. Cuneo presiding. Twelve members of the society were present.

L. W. Blake, a new physician in Bakersfield, was present, and R. M. Jones' transfer of membership from Fresno to the Kern County Medical Society was accepted.

Clain F. Gelston of San Francisco read a paper on "Bronchiectasis in Children."

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### MERCED COUNTY

**Merced County Medical Society** (reported by Brett Davis, secretary)—The meeting held November 7 was without program, as Dr. Samuel W. Hurwitz, who was scheduled to appear, was unable on account of sickness to be present. December 4, the regular December meeting was held at Merced. Dr. Lee S. Seward of Ahwahnee T. B. Sanitarium and Dr. Charles L. Ianne of Arroyo Grande Sanitarium were present as visitors. These two doctors held a chest clinic the following day in Merced.

Election of officers for 1925 resulted as follows: President, A. S. Parker, Merced; vice-president, T. R. Trick, Dos Palos; secretary-treasurer, Brett Davis, Merced; delegate, W. C. Cotton, Atwater; alternate, C. H. Church, Yosemite.

C. F. Harrar, M.D., who has been in Merced for the past year, has just moved to Turlock, Calif.

While there has been no smallpox in Merced County, public clinics were held by the State Board of Health and county health officer, with about five thousand vaccinations.

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### ORANGE COUNTY

**Orange County Medical Association** (reported by D. R. Ball, secretary)—A very excellent paper was provided for the December meeting by Dr. F. E. Coulter of Santa Ana on "Observations on Functional Nervous Disease." The conditions of neurasthenia, psychasthenia, and hysteria were gone into particularly after a broad survey of the field had been given. A plea was made for the proper recognition and treatment of these conditions by the general practitioner.

Officers for the coming year were elected as follows: President, H. D. Newkirk; vice-president, Bessie S. Martell; secretary-treasurer, D. R. Ball; librarian, C. D. Ball; delegate, Harry E. Zaiser; alternate, R. A. Cushman; councillors, John Wehrly, F. E. Coulter, and G. M. Tralle.

The Santa Ana Clinical Society held its regular meeting at the office of the president, John Wehrly, on November 19. A. E. Belt of Los Angeles presented a very interesting lantern slide demonstration of "The Anatomy of the Kidney." The slides illustrated the work which the author did in conjunction with Frank Hinman of San Francisco in winning the gold medal awarded by the A. M. A. in 1921 for the best piece of scientific research of the year. Following this demonstration, Dr. Belt showed an interesting collection of x-ray pictures of various urological conditions.

The profession has, within the last month, lost two of its oldest members in the county. Dr. Willella Howe Waffle, age 70, of Santa Ana died on November 12 while attending a patient. She had practiced in this community since her graduation in 1886. She followed the Homeopathic school of practice. Dr. John L. Dryer, age 79, of Santa Ana died on November 30, after a two weeks' illness. He had practiced in the state since 1877, and in Santa Ana since 1888. He was a charter member of the Orange County Medical Association, and maintained his active membership until his death. Although in poor health for the last few years of his life, he kept up his work in his chosen field of tuberculosis until the last. The profession and the community have indeed lost two worthy and respected members.

Two new names have been added to the membership

list: George A. Paige of Anaheim was elected at the October meeting; W. A. Kistingner of Santa Ana, transferring from Livingston County, Ill., was elected at the December meeting.

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### PLACER COUNTY

**Placer County Medical Society** (reported by Robert A. Peers, secretary)—The society held its annual meeting in Auburn, Saturday evening, December 6. This being the regular meeting for the election of officers, no literary program was presented.

The following officers and delegates were elected to serve for 1925: President, H. N. Miner, Blue Canyon; vice-president, J. A. Russell, Auburn; secretary-treasurer, Robert A. Peers, Colfax; associate secretary, Charles J. Durand, Colfax; delegate to State Society, F. E. McCullough, Lincoln; alternate, H. M. Kanner, Colfax.

It was decided to have the next literary program in Auburn late in January or early in February.

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### RIVERSIDE COUNTY

**Riverside County Medical Society** (reported by T. A. Carl, secretary)—At the annual meeting of the Riverside County Medical Society, officers for the year 1925 were elected as follows: C. R. Geith, president; W. B. Wells, vice-president; T. A. Card, secretary-treasurer.

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### SACRAMENTO COUNTY

**Sacramento Society for Medical Improvement** (reported by G. J. Hall, secretary)—At the November meeting forty-four members were present.

Presentation of Cases—Brendel reported a case of rupture of biceps tendon repaired; dislocated semi-lunar cartilage; lengthened quadriceps tendon. O'Brien reported a case of rupture of uterus at six months' pregnancy.

William J. Kerr of San Francisco discussed "Modern Methods of Treatment of Heart Disease." The essayist stated that the most important thing in treatment of cardiac disease is treatment of congestive cardiac failure—muscle failure—signs and symptoms. The principles of treatment are:

Rest most important in treatment of cardiac insufficiency—bed position. Diet: Easily digestible; no effort in mastication; no large amount; frequent feedings, concentrated food. Sleep is necessary—maybe morphine in certain types.

Depletion—Removal of fluid; may use magnesium sulphate; purgation; diuretics. Removal of fluids from body cavities; cupping; venesection 500 to 750 cc. of blood. Bandages in oedema of legs.

Stimulation—First, digitalis; second, caffeine. Diet: avoid gas-forming foods, large amounts of bread, etc. Mode of life to lead afterward. Right kind of work. Graded exercises to develop proper hypertrophy of heart. Prophylactic treatment, removing foci of infections. Digitalis most valuable—sometimes abused—no special indication in rapid heart. Heart failure; then digitalis. Many books state ten drops of digitalis is proper dose—variation in droppers and in tinctures themselves—use graduated dropper or graduate, or place in vehicle. Fifty drops from dropper equals 1 cc. in graduate. Superior to the use of dried or in pill forms. Few contra-indications for digitalis. Quinidine: Chief value in auricular fibrillation is to restore normal rhythm. If muscle failure with edema and anasarea, then digitalis first; later quinidine. May give six grains t. i. d. for three or four days, if first three grain doses are okay. If embolism or heart muscle extensively damaged, then quinidine is no use. Camphorated oil of no great value. Strychnine, long continued use as stimulant in vasomotor system. Whisky aromatic ammonia temporary.

Bacterial rheumatic endocarditis demands attention. Prognosis bad in 100 per cent. Usually young people with rheumatism; no results with any treatment. Saw none recover. Moffitt saw one recover.

For pulmonary edema: Prop up in bed; morphine and adrenalin. If blood pressure is high and cyanotic, should be bled. Take one pint or two pints. Long rest. Angina pectoris and coronary disease: Nitrates or nitroglycerin and rest; if syphilitic, iodides and arsphenamine. More

recently, operations on sympathetic nerves. Pain relieved. Danger of patient overdoing later because the pain is relieved. Luetic aortitis: Differentiate between patients with aneurysm and without aneurysm; if with aneurysm, do not give arsphenamine; if without aneurysm, give tremendous doses of iodides. Patients may die from arsenical treatment. Hypertension: We have probably gone a little too far in trying to reduce blood pressure to certain levels. Heart block: Atropine. Heart in pregnancy: Very few conditions demand intervention. Very few cases of heart disease that contra-indicate necessary surgical operation.

Discussion by Grazier, Gundrum, Reardan, Scatena, O'Brien, Twitchell, Brendel, Drysdale. Closed by Kerr.

Parkinson talked on the new directory of the C. M. A.

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### SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

**San Bernardino County Medical Society** (reported by E. J. Eytinge, secretary)—A meeting was held December 2 at the San Bernardino County Hospital. Fifty members present, thirty-five absent; fifty guests.

The program: "Allergy," by George Piness, Los Angeles.

The talk was illustrated and accompanied by practical demonstrations, both human and animal.

The following men have been elected to membership: H. Garcelon, Victorville; H. A. Bogue, Ontario; A. S. Garnett, San Bernardino; E. H. Hull, San Bernardino; O. H. Von Emon, San Bernardino; J. A. Patterson, San Bernardino; C. G. Newbecker, Rialto.

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### SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY

**Franklin Hospital Staff Meeting** (reported by Ewald H. Angerman, secretary)—The monthly staff meeting of the Franklin Hospital was held on Monday, November 24, Dr. J. Wilson Shiels presiding.

The paper of the evening was "The Treatment of Asthma," by Samuel H. Hurwitz, M.D. This interesting topic was exceedingly well presented by Dr. Hurwitz, and discussed by J. Wilson Shiels and C. E. Taylor.

**St. Joseph's Hospital Staff Considers Head Fractures**—"The Treatment of Head Injuries" was discussed by Howard Naffziger before St. Joseph's Hospital staff of San Francisco on December 10, Dr. A. S. Musante presiding. Charts and sectioned skulls were used to illustrate the discourse. Treatment of depressed fractures and penetrating wounds from picks and axes is uniformly that of relieving the depressed skull and in opening up, cleaning and draining. Operations during shock should be avoided, as life-saving measures can seldom be withstood. After reaction, x-ray pictures and operation with local anesthesia are in order. Fissured fractures need no operation usually. If the base is fissured, we may have bleeding into the nose, ear or mouth. Meningitis supervenes in about 6 per cent of these, as well as all other compound fractures. Dorsal decubitus and ice cap are recommended.

The brain injury needs attention. Intracranial pressure is important. Acute intracranial pressure generally produces slow pulse, which, when below 50, is hazardous. Rise of blood pressure is overstated, being often due to precedent trouble (kidneys, heart, etc.). Pulse pressure is of concern; if high is dangerous and rises as the pulse rate falls, being often higher than the count and constituting an alarming symptom. Increasing stupor, alternations in respirations (stertorous or Cheyne-Stoke's), and rhythmic alternating restlessness (rarely mentioned in texts) are bad prognostic signs. High spinal fluid pressure is also a symptom. The best factor in determining the gravity is the way signs are going, rather than what they are at any one time. In the first four hours, one cannot usually form a sound judgment, and any radical treatment may be meddlesome. On account of shock the patient's chances are usually reduced rather than improved by operation so early. The percentage of all fissured fracture cases requiring operation is about 10 to 15 per cent, not including depressed and penetrating fractures. If there are signs of increasing intracranial pressure and hemiplegia or other focal signs, operation is demanded. Free fluid can be removed by decompression and

damage, but not true edema. Free fluid may be either blood or cerebrospinal fluid. Middle meningeal hemorrhage causes slowly increasing stupor and paralysis, but is often difficult to diagnose. May have classical signs and no hemorrhage, and vice versa. Intracranial bleeding from other sources often resembles it. Subdural fluid accumulations can cause high intracranial pressure and can be relieved. Spinal puncture two to three times a day can be used to relieve pressure. If pressure and fluid return promptly after the puncture, it is a case of subdural accumulation. Hypertonic solution, as 40 cc. of a 25 per cent salt solution, injected intravenously in about twenty minutes, can be used. The maximum effect will occur for two to three hours. Do not use in manifest kidney insufficiency. Salt by mouth and epsom-salt purging is used to dehydrate, but the effect is only temporary. Salts can be given by rectum. If the pressure is high enough, do a subtemporal decompression, over the temporal bone, and also explore base and motor areas, draining for twenty-four hours.

C. E. Nixon advised small doses of morphine and spinal puncture to quiet. Prognosis generally good, if patient survives first twenty-four hours except for meningitis. Late post-traumatic neurotic symptoms show up after several weeks or months. Roy Parkinson discussed eye and ear symptoms and the slight demonstration often seen in fatal cases, Dr. David Stafford stressed the advantage of local anesthesia, H. A. Deering quoted a case with possible late cerebral lesions, and A. S. Musante presented cases of terrific impact without fracture and unilateral congenital markings in x-ray pictures, resembling fracture line. L. B. Crow closed by exhibiting illuminated "Radiograms of the Cranium," many of which were taken with a new technique by the use of a 1/10 second exposure, and advised against rushing these patients while in shock.

Case histories were discussed by R. F. Grant (perforated gastric ulcer) and Arthur Sonnenberg (pneumonia with hemiplegia). Stafford spoke favorably of the service offered by the Community Chest to hospital obstetrical patients during their first week at home. C. E. French recommended the hospital "bond" or insurance policy issued to cover hospital expenses of the insured.

Officers elected for 1925 were A. S. Musante, president; F. A. Lowe, vice-president; L. J. Overstreet, secretary; and F. C. Keck, treasurer.

The program for January 14 will include: "Indications and Contra-indications for Tonsillectomy," E. C. Fleischer; "The New Dietitian's Work at St. Joseph's," Sister M. Dionysia.

On January 22, the patronesses of St. Joseph's Hospital, Mrs. W. T. Cummins, president, will give a soiree to the student and graduate nurses at the Y. M. I. hall, and the doctors of the staff are invited.

**Southern Pacific General Hospital Clinical Meeting** (reported by W. T. Cummins, secretary)—The regular monthly clinical meeting was held at the Southern Pacific General Hospital, Huntington hall, on Wednesday, December 3. There were about sixty physicians present.

**Scientific Program—Symposium on Heart Disease:** J. Wilson Shiels, "The Old, the Young; The Ideal Attitude Towards Cardiology." He reviewed the history of cardiology and generalized on the physician's viewpoint towards the various phases of cardiac pathology, and emphasized the importance of graphic methods of study; A. W. Hewlett, "Attacks of Arrhythmia," covering the different phases of the subject, with their significance, frequency and termination, together with the value of electro-cardiographic examinations; E. S. Kilgore, "Bacterial Endocarditis," including the salient points of the bacterial and sub-bacterial stages of the infection and noting the difficulties in some cases attending the bacteriological study of the early stage; W. J. Kerr, "The Treatment of Heart Disease," with a comprehensive review of the entire subject, including the use of quinine and its derivatives selectively in some instances by intravenous injection; M. P. Burnham, "Roentgen Demonstration," comprising a number of chest plates, one of which illustrated the importance of detection of an enlarged thymus. The aorta, as well as the heart, was reviewed.

**Worthwhile Work for Department of Anthropology**—Doctor Saxton Pope has recently returned from an extended vacation in the mountains of Tehama, Butte, and Shasta Counties. He undertook to explore and place upon

the map the various camp sites, battlegrounds and caves of the Yana Indians, and has made a valuable contribution to the knowledge of this extinct tribe. The work was done under the auspices of the Department of Anthropology at Berkeley.

Dr. Pope is spending his sabbatical year in research work of this sort, after twenty-five years of medical practice, and intends completing his vacation with a hunting trip into British East Africa, after which he will return to the peaceful pursuits of professional life.

**Successor to Doctor Rethers Appointed**—Doctor Tilton E. Tillman has been appointed a member of the San Francisco County Lunacy Commission to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Doctor Theodore Rethers. The other members of the Commission are B. J. McElroy, Arthur Beardslee, and Charles McGettigan.

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### SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

**Santa Barbara County Medical Society** (reported by Alex C. Soper Jr., secretary)—The regular meeting was held December 8, at the Cottage Hospital, Santa Barbara, President Robinson in the chair. Present, twenty-two members, one intern, and two guests.

Moved, seconded, and passed that a letter be written to the editor of the Scientific American, thanking him for the work in exposing the Abrams' machine, in the name of the society.

The membership of Joseph D. Lewis, by transfer from the Minnesota Medical Society, was unanimously voted.

The matter of a doctor's telephone exchange and operator, in connection with the Nurses' Directory, was outlined by Miss Jameson, superintendent of the Nurses' Association, by Drs. Robinson, Isaac, and Mellinger, in view of a plan to have a central point where calls for physicians could be sent in emergencies. Matter referred to Drs. Lamb and Isaac for further investigation.

Five-minute case reports followed: Partial Heart Block, H. O. Koefod; Obstruction of Bowel Following Appendicitis, H. L. Schurmeier; Traumatic Rupture of Membranous Urethra, Irving Wills; The Audio Amplifier, shown by W. J. Mellinger.

Egerton Crispin of Los Angeles delivered the principal paper of the meeting—"Angina Pectoris, a Measure of Exhaustion," which was discussed by Sansum, Nuzum, Pierce, Koefod, and Means.

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### SISKIYOU COUNTY

**Siskiyou County Medical Society** (reported by C. C. Dickinson, secretary)—At the fourth quarterly meeting of the Siskiyou County Medical Society, held in Yreka, November 3, the following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, Dr. R. H. Heaney, Yreka, Calif.; vice-president, Dr. W. H. Haines, Etna Mills, Calif.; secretary-treasurer, Dr. C. W. Ankele, Dunsmuir, Calif.

At the same meeting the application for membership in the society of David Joseph Mahan, Fort Jones, Calif., was accepted, subject to confirmation by the A. M. A. and State Board of Medical Examiners.

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### SONOMA COUNTY

**Sonoma County Medical Society** (reported by N. R. H. Juell, secretary)—The society met at Santa Rosa December 11, with seventeen members present, twenty-three absent, and two visitors.

There was no definite program; only election of officers and a social gathering.

The officers elected were: President, A. M. Thomson, Sonoma; vice-president, G. W. Mallory, Santa Rosa; secretary, Guy A. Hunt, Santa Rosa; treasurer, R. M. Bonar. Censors: (three years) S. Z. Peoples, Petaluma; (two years) E. Emerson, Santa Rosa; (one year) J. H. McLeod, Santa Rosa. Delegate, A. A. Thurlow. Alternate, M. J. Fulmer.

### CHANGES IN MEMBERSHIP

**New Members**—Ben. F. Eager, John C. Dement, San Diego; Gerald H. Beck, George C. Brandt, R. M. Hippach, Thomas P. Manning, E. Stafford Safarik, Albert J. Scholl, Ernest W. Townsend, Los Angeles; W. Arden

Fate, Santa Monica; Wallace W. Holley, Inglewood; Lawrence L. Lindsey, Hermosa; W. F. Kistingner, Santa Ana; George A. Paige, Anaheim; W. S. Wallace, Orange; Gordon E. Hein, San Francisco.

**Transferred**—Samuel Hanson, San Francisco County, to Alameda County; Clement H. Arnold, San Francisco County, to Santa Clara County; Robert M. Jones, Fresno County, to Kern County.

**Resigned**—W. D. Clark, San Francisco.

**Retired**—Louis Bazet, San Francisco.

**Honorary Member**—T. W. Huntington, San Francisco.

**Reinstated**—Giles S. Porter, Los Angeles.

**License Revoked**—Olaf A. Kvello, Los Angeles.

**Deaths**—Beckman, Oswald Heribert. Died at Glendale, November 28, 1924. Graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Pennsylvania, 1884. Licensed in California in 1895. He was formerly a member of the Mendocino County Medical Society, the California Medical Association, and the American Medical Association.

**Dryer, John L.** Died at Santa Ana, December 1, 1924, age 79. Graduate of the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, Ohio, 1877. He was a member of the Orange County Medical Society, the California Medical Association, and a Fellow of the American Medical Association.

**Hendricks, Hiram Porter.** Died at Pasadena, September 28, 1924, age 50. Graduate of Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago, Ill., 1908. He was formerly a member of the San Diego County Medical Society, the California Medical Association, and the American Medical Association.

**James, Joseph William.** Died December 11, 1924, at Sacramento, age 49. Graduate of Cooper Medical College, San Francisco, 1900, and licensed in California the same year. He was a member of the Sacramento County Medical Society, the California Medical Association, and a Fellow of the American Medical Association.

**Rethers, Theodore.** Died at San Francisco, November 21, 1924, age 57. Graduate of the University of Berlin, Germany, 1891. Licensed in California in 1892. He was a member of the San Francisco County Medical Society, the California Medical Association, and a Fellow of the American Medical Association.

**Van Tine, Cothran.** Died at Selby, October 27, 1924, age 67. Graduate of Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, 1890. Licensed in California in 1914. He was a member of the Santa Cruz County Medical Association, the California Medical Association, and a Fellow of the American Medical Association.

### STIMULANTS, DEPRESSANTS, HUMOR

In reading the article in the A. M. A. Bulletin entitled "What is Wrong with the County Society" (see page 69 of this issue of C. and W. M.). That is what has been troubling me for ten years past. The County Medical Society during this time has been a dead letter. I, a member, have not had notice of a meeting being held for about three years, and for approximately that length of time there has been no regular election of officers. The medical men of this town are divided into groups or cliques, who are antagonistic to each other to such a degree that I doubt if any argument could get them to work in harmony. If other counties of small membership are in the same predicament—that's what's the matter with the County Society.—R. C., —.

### The Medical "Mossback," God Bless Him!

My first bit toward the education of the Mossback (old-time family physician) was done on my father," writes Roland G. Breuer (Journal of Kansas Medical Society). "It was almost my first call case—a boy of 16, with a regular afternoon temperature, higher each day, toxicity—all of the symptoms of a typical Oslerian typhoid. Promising the parents a discouraging session of six to eight weeks, I succeeded in impressing them with the gravity of the case. I permitted my father to accompany a real medical man and watch him work. With due humility he followed me, and humbly asked permission to make a cursory examination, a request which I magnanimously granted, explaining to him, the while, that in several days the Widal test would become positive—a thing which he indelicately refused to believe. However, after I gave him a good lecture, he subsided. On the following day he volunteered to stop and see the case on his way to the



office. With misgivings I gave my consent. Late that afternoon I hurried over for a specimen of blood for another Widal. The boy was sitting up; there was a sparkle in his eye, snap to his smile and a sting to his grin. A large wad of dressing was in his left axilla—my benighted father, refusing to wait for a Widal, had found an axillary abscess, lanced it, drained it, and shot a durned good diagnosis of typhoid fever all to thunder."

I have been very much interested in your editorials and consider them the best published in any medical journal, as they cover live topics, subjects that concern the doctor's future welfare, but which policy causes most medical leaders to straddle, and then a few years later when the damage has been done they make their cry. I subscribe for seven medical journals and I honestly believe that California and Western Medicine is not only the most attractive but the most valuable that comes to my desk.—M. B. W., San Francisco.

Father—Tommy, stop pulling that cat's tail.

Tommy—I'm only holding the tail; the cat's pulling it.

When all is said, the general practitioner, the real trunk of our tree, is the man who can do most at solving the problem of feeding infants.—E. M. T., Los Angeles.

Thank you very much for your recent letter and for your helpful criticisms of my paper on —. The paper was much better for the purposes of delivery at the County Society, than it was for publication in its present form. With your kindly and valuable suggestions in mind, I shall divide the paper into two parts and make certain revisions. I realize that I have demanded far more of your time than was right, in connection with a communication, which at first sight showed its unavailability for publication in California and Western Medicine. I am fully appreciative of your kindness and I wish you to know that I have a very high regard for your judgment in the matter at hand. May I take this opportunity to tell you of ever-increasing satisfaction being felt by medical men with whom I come in contact, for our State Journal? Your untiring efforts are surely bearing fruit.—J. C., San Francisco.

Have no additions or corrections to make on my paper. I think your plan of discussion is excellent and greatly adds to the value of the paper.—W. M. H., Los Angeles.

Some time ago the editor returned a manuscript of mine, saying that if I would reduce its size he would be glad to publish it. Since that time, however, you have published an article of mine. So with your permission I will not re-submit this article, since it seems to me that it would be rather selfish on my part to ask publication of two articles in one year.—H. K. B., Los Angeles.

Dentist—So you have broken off a tooth, have you?

Patient (tough youngster)—Yes, sir.

Dentist—How did you do it?

Youngster—Oh, shifting gears on a lollipop!

I am sorry to say that I have been ill and away from my office for some ten days, returning yesterday. For that reason I am late in returning the paper at the time indicated in your letter. I trust it will not inconvenience you too greatly. I am very much interested in these papers and I hope you will not hold this against me in the future when asking members to discuss papers.—A. L. D., Torrance, Calif.

**Does the Child Always Resemble the Father?**

Terence—"Tis a fine kid ye have here. A magnificent head and noble features. Could ye lend me a couple of dollars?"

Pat—I could not. 'Tis me wife's child by her first husband.

**Popular Medical Lectures**—The Stanford University Medical School announces the forty-third course of popular medical lectures, to be given at Lane Hall, north side of Sacramento street, near Webster, San Francisco, on alternate Friday evenings from January 9 to March 20, 1925. The dates, subjects and speakers are:

January 9—"Influenza and Common Colds," Dr. A. W. Hewlett.

January 23—"Migration as a Factor in Communicable Diseases," Dr. W. N. Dickie, Secretary of the State Board of Health.

February 6—"Parasitic Infections," Dr. N. E. Wayson, United States Public Health Service.

February 20—"Constipation and Auto-Intoxication," Dr. W. C. Alvarez.

March 6—"Loss of Life from Preventable Diseases," Dr. W. C. Hassler, Health Officer of San Francisco.

March 20—"Vaccines and Serums," Dr. E. W. Schultz.

**The Poor Boy and Medical Education**—"The medical profession must not by any circumstance of excessive costs of medical education allow its doors to be closed to the poor boy. Ways and means, endowment and gifts, must be provided for the fulfillment of his medical call," says the Cincinnati Journal of Medicine editorially.

## California Board of Medical Examiners

(Reported by C. B. Pinkham, Secretary)

According to the San Francisco Herald of December 1, 1924, James William Richards, M. D., once a highly respected physician of Newark, N. J., pleaded guilty before Federal Judge John S. Partridge to a violation of the Harrison Narcotic law, and was sentenced to two years in Leavenworth prison. Dr. Richards was declared to have had a forged narcotic prescription at the time of his arrest. According to reports, on September 24, 1923, James William Richards, M. D., pleaded guilty to a narcotic charge in Los Angeles, and was sentenced to 180 days in the county jail. A citation has been served on Dr. Richards, returnable at the February, 1925, meeting, to show cause why his license to practice in the state of California should not be revoked.

Leon Hurwitz, licensed to practice in California some years ago, was recently sentenced to three years in Leavenworth penitentiary, on a charge of violation of the Harrison Narcotic Act and has been served with a citation, returnable at the February, 1925, meeting, to show cause why his license to practice in California should not be revoked.

J. C. Gancsu, posing as a doctor of medicine, was recently arrested in Pasadena on a charge of violation of the Medical Practice Act. According to newspaper reports, he had two concealed cameras in his office and thereby had taken the photographs of some one hundred patients in unconventional attitudes on his operating-table. Gancsu, while doing some electrical repair work, is reported to have taken the Ohio and California licenses of Drs. Ralph W. and Harriet C. Reynolds, having erased the name of Harriet Reynolds and written in the name of Joseph C. Gancsu; also, to have removed the Ohio seal. A reproduced copy of an Ohio license in blank was seized at the time of Gancsu's arrest; also, reproduction of the city of New York certificate of registration in blank, it evidently being Gancsu's intention to start a "diploma mill."

Francis Eugene Elmer, arrested in San Francisco, February 13, 1924, on a charge of violation of the Medical Practice Act, and who was held to answer May 21 for trial, left the jurisdiction of the court. Dr. Elmer is one of those indicted by the San Francisco Grand Jury in connection with the diploma mill frauds. He has been reported as "making himself obnoxious to the American colony" in Mexico City.

Charges against three Chinese herb doctors, recently arrested in San Francisco for violation of the Medical Practice Act, were dismissed by Police Judge Golden on November 28, 1924, on the ground of insufficient evidence.

W. L. Martin, claiming to be a graduate from the American University of Sanipractic, Seattle, Wash., arrested in Long Beach on a charge of violation of the Medical Practice Act, pleaded guilty on October 28, 1924, and was given a suspended sentence of sixty days in the county jail. A search of Martin's office disclosed, among other things, a speculum, four sounds, thirteen bottles of drugs or medicines, etc. Reports from Washington state that quo warranto proceedings to revoke the charter of the American University of Sanipractic have been instituted by the Attorney-General of the state of Washington.

**Slapping Her on the Wrist**—Complaint was made to CALIFORNIA AND WESTERN MEDICINE by a Visalia physician that a woman unlicensed to practice medicine was doing some dangerous things. Photographs were submitted, showing a most deplorable condition of a man's jaw, said to have been aggravated by her improper treatment.

The complaint and photographs were forwarded to the Board of Medical Examiners. Their special agent investigated and promptly arrested the woman. She was charged before a Fresno judge, pleaded guilty, and was given a suspended sentence for six months.